

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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REPORT NO.

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COUNTRY Poland

DATE DISTR. 28 Jan. 1955

SUBJECT Para-Military Training

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. Upon entrance into the army, most recruits had some military training or education and this would be more and more true in the future since various paramilitary organizations were becoming more active and more efficient in catching the youth wherever it might be to give them as much training as possible.

the general activities of the following organizations: Service to Poland (Sluzba Polsce-S.P.), League of Soldier's Friends (Liga Przyjaciol Zolnierza-L.P.Z.), Air League (Liga Lotnicza-L.L.), Polish Motoring Union (Polski Zwiazek Motorowy-P.Z. Mot.), and Union of Polish Youth (Zwiazek Mlodziezy Polskiej-Z.M.P.).

the military services had a directing function in them.

Service to Poland - (S. P.)

2. all youth from the ages of 16 to 21, both male and female, had to be registered with the S. P., which recruited them for a combination of work and military training. the summer camp period lasted six weeks and the winter periods lasted three months.

3. Physically able youths who were attending school were taken to camps during the summer where they were assigned to physical work, such as, road and railroad construction, co-operative farms, and factories, as well as being given basic military training. the boys were uniformed and under military discipline. Military reveille, drills, arms instruction, regulations, a pass system, and political education

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were the regular order of the day. Youths who were not attending school could be included in these camps if they could be spared from their farm or other work.

4. Girls underwent a similar summer work-training period but they usually worked in a farm brigade (brygada rolna) at a State Agricultural Cooperative (Panstwowe Gospodarstwo Rolne-P.G.R.). Their military training was similar to that of the boys but included first aid and nursing instructions which were applicable to the army and war.
5. Farm youth and others who did not attend school were recruited for the S. P. during the winter months to work part-time in factories and mines and receive their military training during the remainder of the time. On the subject of farm youth, [redacted] 50X1
single sons of farmers were supposedly not draftable for the army, but this condition was very often not lived up to and thus farmers whose only sons were drafted could not operate their farms properly and eventually had to join a cooperative.
6. In 1948, the S. P. recruited youth in [redacted], Zdziechowice, County Krasnik (N 50-55, E 22-14), for work on road construction and for a wide gauge railroad project somewhere east of Lublin. The youth went to the place of work and military training two or three times a week but lived at home. 50X1
[redacted]

League of Soldier's Friends (L. P. Z.)

7. The L. P. Z. had offices all over Poland, possibly in each of the county seats (powiatowe miasto), and organized courses of instruction and training in vehicle operation, uses of pistol, carbine, and machine gun, target-shooting, gas mask use, and "rides" (rajdy) which were group vehicle-excursions similar to military training and maneuvers.² Trainees for the various courses were sought from every walk of civilian life. The organization worked through schools, factories, offices, and through individual appeal. Participation in this organization was not compulsory as it was for the S. P. and was not limited to youth. [redacted] 50X1
[redacted]

Air League (L. L.)

8. The L. L. appealing especially to youth before and after its military service did not give compulsory training but rather tried to stimulate interest and train youth in aviation, gliders, and parachute jumping. [redacted] 50X1
[redacted]

L. L. had planes, gliders, and airfields [redacted] 50X1
[redacted]

Polish Motoring Union (P. Z. Mot.)

9. [redacted] it taught vehicle operations and conducted "rides" similar to that of L. P. Z.² 50X1

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Union of Polish Youth (Z. M. P.)

10. The Z. M. P. did not give any military courses but was evident and active everywhere that youth was to be found, endeavoring to incite interest and participation in the previously mentioned para-military organizations. Through its participating members it was also evident within these paramilitary organizations continually inciting others to greater interest and effort and, as the junior Communist Party, "agitating" for this increased participation with the proper political orientation and motivation in mind.

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